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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LESS DEVELOPED AREAS

SUMMARY

Agenda Item: H.2/H.3

Belgium

ORGANIZATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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H.- ORGANISATION, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

H.2.- ORGANISATIONAL QUESTIONS.

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1.- A synthesis is needed to start from. Organisational matters which are to be amplified will be so on the basis of the "policy of rural vitalisation" defined under Heading G above. This policy combines within the same plan both the "Centres" and the "Outlying Areas" located in a single region, irrespective of political boundaries. Moreover, both solutions and preliminary surveys must be interdisciplinary. The basis of the system is food, agriculture and the industrialisation of agricultural products.

2.- Programming fixes the duration of planning by means of calculation, based on Colin Clark's method, in order to arrive at an estimated result. This duration is divided into several plans, and each plan into progressive phases.

3.- a) Adapted forms of medium-term arrangements must provide a liaison and a basis for understanding between the new countries and the old. Terminology must be revised. 3.- b) Fairly outstanding amendments must be made in present methods of calculating requirements and consumption so as to arrive at common measurement units valid both in groups of young nations and between the new nations and the old. 3.- c) An example of a common measurement applied to the coefficient of energy consumed per capita per annum, expressed in tons of coal. A comparative and applied process clarifies the unit reduction method. Figs. I and II show the two curves : first the classical one, and secondly the proposed one.

4.- a) Knowledge of environment requires a synthesis between research and solutions and between various disciplines. A systematic method of classification must be developed, firstly in order to rediscover natural resources, and secondly, to find others and make them known. 4.- b) The special characteristics of young nations mainly require knowledge supplied by applied scientific research.

5.- The means employed in organising the first plan (for a 5 year period, say) must be in ratio to the progressive phases, from the initial "survival" phase through "equipment" and finally "full employment and reinvestment". The method of classifying statistical data will develop from orographical and hydrographical surveys, and to this basic data is added that which pertains to health and food, communications and, finally, knowledge of the water factor. These four "keys" are backed by soil and subsoil prospection. Thus truly integrated charts are obtained from which the needs of the plan may be

deduced and, alongside, the potential resources.

6.- Present fragmentary knowledge may be used as a point of departure. Some examples (Senegal : A. Rethel Laurentin) already show that health, food and water are indissolubly linked. Similarly (Morocco : Survey of Household Consumption) it is noted that schooling, housing and health may be integrated with ordinary consumption.

7.- The equipment phase will primarily combine statistical information on energy and light industry, agriculture and the industrial valorisation of agricultural produce.

8.- a) The coordination of external aid must be done on the principle of reciprocal knowledge shared between the young countries and the old. Promotion of technical information facilities alongside general information. 8.- b) Example of classification system and intercontinental knowledge of resources (Germany and Canada).

9.- Reciprocal knowledge will make capital investment more productive because more judiciously employed.

10.- The special features of each country are made known by more suitable and better coordinated surveys.

11.- Comparison of some typical diagrams showing growth mechanism. The organigrams are presented "in summary form" and provide a basis for comparison between Ghana, India and Ceylon.

12.- Description of Ghana organigram (Fig. III). Advantages and disadvantages based on "Social Welfare and Labour". This plan is resolutely directed towards mass education right down to village level. The main levers are : Implementation, Education and Information.

13.- Description of mechanism adopted in India (Fig. IV). A greater number of levers are employed : Professional Training, Programming, Surveys, and finally Information. Programming is a grand synthesis of economic factors; the Surveys Department is an excellent innovation.

14.- For Ceylon (Fig. V) the mechanism starts from the principle of strong deconcentration. Development is a vast synthesis spread out over all ministries. Deconcentration may be too extensive and there is a danger of dispersion of effort.

15 - 16 - 17.- Proposed typical organigram based on the three following factors : Social, Technology and Finance. To each of these factors are connected the following : Agriculture - Public Works - Surveys - Coordination (with external elements : Countries and International Organisations), and, on the other hand, Economy - Customs and Taxes - Reinvestment - Information and Coordination (Capital, International Banks, etc.).

These various factors are combined in one Department : Planning and Budget. Implementation proceeds along two lines : on one side, work pertaining to the plan, and on the other, the multiplication of jobs and earnings. From this comes a "better way of life", expanding the new enterprises recurrent in the State plan.

S - 724 E - Oct.1962 - 1,600